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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER	
RILEY, MARCUS T	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM
mkraft@hp.com
ipa.mail@hp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/754,376	PETTIGREW ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marcus T. Riley	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *09 January 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-48* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *09 January 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *attached*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The USPTO "Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility" (Official Gazette notice of 22 November 2005), Annex IV, reads as follows:

> Descriptive material can be characterized as either "functional descriptive material" or "nonfunctional descriptive material." In this context, "functional descriptive material" consists of data structures and computer programs which impart functionality when employed as a computer component. (The definition of "data structure" is "a physical or logical relationship among data elements, designed to support specific data manipulation functions." The New IEEE Standard Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms 308 (5th ed. 1993).) "Nonfunctional descriptive material" includes but is not limited to music, literary works and a compilation or mere arrangement of data.
>
> When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive material to be realized. Compare In re Lowry, 32 F.3d 1579, 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d 1031, 1035 (Fed. Cir. 1994) (claim to data structure stored on a computer readable medium that increases computer efficiency held statutory) and Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1360-61, 31 USPQ2d at 1759 (claim to computer having a specific data structure stored in memory held statutory product-by-process claim) with Warmerdam, 33 F.3d at 1361, 31 USPQ2d at 1760 (claim to a data structure per se held nonstatutory).
>
> In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. See Lowry, 32 F.3d at 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d at 1035.

1. **Claim(s) 47 & 48** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter as follows. Claims 47 and 48 define a processor readable medium embodying functional descriptive material. However, the claim does not define a computer-readable medium or computer-readable memory and is thus non-statutory for that reason (i.e., "When functional descriptive material is recorded on some computer-readable

medium it becomes structurally and functionally interrelated to the medium and will be statutory in most cases since use of technology permits the function of the descriptive material to be realized" – Guidelines Annex IV). The scope of the presently claimed invention encompasses products that are not necessarily computer readable, and thus NOT able to impart any functionality of the recited program. The examiner suggests amending the claim(s) to embody the program on "computer-readable medium" or equivalent; assuming the specification does NOT define the computer readable medium as a "signal", "carrier wave", or "transmission medium" which are deemed non-statutory (refer to "note" below). Any amendment to the claim should be commensurate with its corresponding disclosure. Appropriate corrections are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 11, 12, 22, 32-34, 44 & 47** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim (US 6,020,977 hereinafter, Kim '977) in combination with Leinhos (US 5,721,813 hereinafter, Leinhos '813).

Regarding claim 1; Ki m '977 discloses a method of forming printed content, said method comprising: creating one or more print files including data that defines said printed content such that said print files adhere to a pre-defined format (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information*

on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20." column 3, lines 29-34); and using said print files to render said printed content to a print device (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR."* column 2, lines 18-26).

Kim '977 does not expressly disclose wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created (*"An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified."* column 1, lines 62-66).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said pre-defined

format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 11; Kim '977 discloses wherein said printed content is associated with an optical disc (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34);

Regarding claim 12; Kim '977 discloses a method of printing an optical disc label, said method comprising: creating one or more print files including data that defines said optical disc label such that said print files adhere to a pre-defined format (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34); and using said print files to render said optical disc label to a print device (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of*

the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR." column 2, lines 18-26).

Kim '977 does not expressly disclose wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created (*"An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified."* column 1, lines 62-66).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In*

accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs." Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Regarding claim 22; Kim '977 discloses a system for forming printed content, said system comprising: an application resident in a storage unit, said application configured to create one or more print files including data that defines said printed content such that said print files adhere to a pre-defined format (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34); a print device configured to print said printed content (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR."* column 2, lines 18-26); and a processor configured to use said print files to render said printed content to said print device (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be*

printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR." column 2, lines 18-26).

Kim '977 does not expressly disclose wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created (*"An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified."* column 1, lines 62-66).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of*

data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs." Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding claim 32; Kim '977 discloses wherein said printed content is associated with an optical disc (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34).

Regarding claim 33; Kim '977 discloses wherein said printed content comprises a label (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34).

Regarding claim 34; Kim '977 discloses a system for printing an optical disc label, said system comprising: an application resident in a storage unit, said application configured to create one or more print files comprising data that defines said optical disc label such that said print files adhere to a pre-defined format (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34); a print device configured to print said optical disc label (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing*

in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR." column 2, lines 18-26); and a processor configured to use said print files to render said optical disc label to said print device (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR."* column 2, lines 18-26).

Kim '977 does not expressly disclose wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created (*"An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified."* column 1, lines 62-66).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 34.

Regarding claim 44; Kim '977 discloses a system for forming printed content, said system comprising: means for creating one or more print files including data that defines said printed content such that said print files adhere to a pre-defined format (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34); and means for using said print files to render said printed content to a print device (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc;*

selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR." column 2, lines 18-26).

Kim '977 does not expressly disclose wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created (*"An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified."* column 1, lines 62-66).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and*

reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs." Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 44.

Regarding claim 47; Kim '977 discloses a processor readable medium having instructions thereon for: creating one or more print files including data that defines said printed content such that said print files adhere to a pre-defined format (*"The control portion 30 outputs a corresponding data from among the rainbow graphic cutting system files in which information on the location and color of the label to be printed on the disc is stored by means of a counting signal of the counting portion 20."* column 3, lines 29-34); and using said print files to render said printed content to a print device (*"... the method for printing the label on the surface of the optical disc comprises the steps of: storing in a memory a location signal and color information data of the label to be printed on the surface of the optical disc; selectively outputting a corresponding location signal and data signal from among the location signals and the color information data to a laser beam recorder LBR; and printing the label corresponding to the signal outputted to the LBR."* column 2, lines 18-26).

Kim '977 does not expressly disclose wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created (*"An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the*

textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified." column 1, lines 62-66).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said pre-defined format is configured to allow said print files to be modified after said print files have been initially created as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 47.

4. **Claims 2-8 & 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 2; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data.

Leinhos '813 discloses parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59). It is well known in the art that parsing means to analyze (a string of characters) in order to associate groups of characters with the syntactic units of the underlying grammar. Here, formattting an application file to conform to the format parameters represents of parsing.

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Leinhos '813 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In*

accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs." Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 3; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said step of parsing said data in said print files for valid data comprises validating said data against a schema (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59). It is well known in the art that a schema is a diagram, plan, or scheme or an underlying organizational pattern or structure; conceptual framework. Here, the formatted file including a table of cells corresponding to the array represents the schema.

Regarding claim 4; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files comprise: a content file defining a number of modifiable text elements and a number of modifiable image elements associated with said printed content and a layout file defining modifiable layout attributes of said text elements and said image elements (*"The format parameters include an array corresponding to a layout of the form. The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in*

the file. The file is printed to the form. More specifically, in accordance with one embodiment, a text selection may be received by duplicating text highlighted in an initial application file. An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface." column 1, lines 49-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 5; Leinhos '813 discloses naming said content file and said layout file in a manner that allows a processor to distinguish between said content file and said layout file (*"Next, at step 128, the label program 28 formats the third application file to conform to the format parameters. The third application file may be formatted by creating a table or similar structure of cells corresponding to the array of the format parameters, which corresponds to the layout of the label sheet 42. Formatting may also include setting the paper size to match that of the label, setting the proper margins, and the like. The array of the label sheet 42, margins, and other formatting information may be hard coded for a particular type of label or may be received with the other format parameters at state 114. Alternatively, the formatting information for a variety of label sheets may be hard coded into the label program 28 and the type of label sheet 42 received at state 114."* column 7, lines 40-53).

Regarding claim 6; Leinhos '813 discloses dynamically modifying said layout attributes to adapt to a particular print geometry (*"At state 116, a font select dialog box of the predefined processes 26 is displayed. From the font select dialog box, the user may change the font, font*

size, style, or other attributes of the text. Upon receipt of a font selection, the font select branch of state 116 returns to state 114. Upon receipt of a print or new document command, the print/new document branch of state 114 leads to step 118." column 6, lines 52-58).

Regarding claim 7; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said one or more print files comprise a single print file, said print file defining: a number of modifiable text elements, a number of modifiable image elements and layout attributes of said text elements and said image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines."* column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 8; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files are text-based (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system for arranging text for label printing includes a form program coupled to an interface."* column 1, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 10; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said step of creating said print files comprises: combining descriptor terms with file-specific information wherein said descriptor terms distinguish data in said print files between a number of text elements, a number of image elements, and layout attributes corresponding to said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other*

types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

5. **Claims 13-19 & 21** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim12 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 13; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data.

Leinhos '813 discloses parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Leinhos '813 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Regarding claim 14; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said step of parsing said data in said print files for valid data comprises validating said data against a schema (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59). It is well known in the art that a schema is a diagram, plan, or scheme or an underlying organizational pattern or structure; conceptual framework. Here, the formatted file including a table of cells corresponding to the array represents the schema.

Regarding claim 15; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files comprise: a content file defining a number of modifiable text elements and a number of modifiable image elements associated with said optical disc label and a layout file defining modifiable layout attributes of said text elements and said image elements (*"The format parameters include an array*

corresponding to a layout of the form. The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form. More specifically, in accordance with one embodiment, a text selection may be received by duplicating text highlighted in an initial application file. An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface." column 1, lines 49-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 16; Leinhos '813 discloses naming said content file and said layout file in a manner that allows a processor to distinguish between said content file and said layout file (*"Next, at step 128, the label program 28 formats the third application file to conform to the format parameters. The third application file may be formatted by creating a table or similar structure of cells corresponding to the array of the format parameters, which corresponds to the layout of the label sheet 42. Formatting may also include setting the paper size to match that of the label, setting the proper margins, and the like. The array of the label sheet 42, margins, and other formatting information may be hard coded for a particular type of label or may be received with the other format parameters at state 114. Alternatively, the formatting information for a variety of label sheets may be hard coded into the label program 28 and the type of label sheet 42 received at state 114."* column 7, lines 40-53).

Regarding claim 17; Leinhos '813 discloses dynamically modifying said layout attributes to adapt to a particular optical disc (*"At state 116, a font select dialog box of the predefined processes 26 is displayed. From the font select dialog box, the user may change the font, font size, style, or other attributes of the text. Upon receipt of a font selection, the font select branch of state 116 returns to state 114. Upon receipt of a print or new document command, the print/new document branch of state 114 leads to step 118."* column 6, lines 52-58).

Regarding claim 18; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said one or more print files comprise a single print file, said print file defining: a number of modifiable text elements associated with said optical disc label; a number of modifiable image elements associated with said optical disc label; and layout attributes of said text elements and said image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The*

interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 19; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said one or more print files are text-based (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system for arranging text for label printing includes a form program coupled to an interface."* column 1, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 21; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said step of creating said print files comprises: combining a descriptor term with a quantity of file-specific information wherein said descriptor terms distinguish data in said print files between a number of text elements, a number of image elements, and layout attributes corresponding to said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an*

attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

6. **Claims 23-29 & 31** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 22 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 23; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose wherein said print device prints said printed content only if said data in said print files is valid data.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print device prints said printed content only if said data in said print files is valid data (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Leinhos '813 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said print device prints said printed content only if said data in said print files is valid data as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 22.

Regarding claim 24; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said application is configured to validate said data against a schema (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Regarding claim 25; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files comprise: a content file defining a number of modifiable text elements and a number of modifiable image elements in said printed content and a layout file defining modifiable layout attributes of said text and image elements (*"The format parameters include an array corresponding to a layout of the form. The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an*

application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form. More specifically, in accordance with one embodiment, a text selection may be received by duplicating text highlighted in an initial application file. An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface." column 1, lines 49-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 26; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said content file and said layout file are named in a manner that allows said processor to distinguish between said content file and said layout file (*"Next, at step 128, the label program 28 formats the third application file to conform to the format parameters. The third application file may be formatted by creating a table or similar structure of cells corresponding to the array of the format parameters, which corresponds to the layout of the label sheet 42. Formatting may also include setting the paper size to match that of the label, setting the proper margins, and the like. The array of the label sheet 42, margins, and other formatting information may be hard coded for a particular type of label or may be received with the other format parameters at state 114. Alternatively, the formatting information for a variety of label sheets may be hard coded into the label program 28 and the type of label sheet 42 received at state 114."* column 7, lines 40-53).

Regarding claim 27; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said processor automatically modifies said layout attributes to adapt to a particular print geometry (*"At state 116, a font select dialog box of the predefined processes 26 is displayed. From the font select dialog box, the user may change the font, font size, style, or other attributes of the text. Upon receipt of a font selection, the font select branch of state 116 returns to state 114. Upon receipt of a print or new document command, the print/new document branch of state 114 leads to step 118."* column 6, lines 52-58).

Regarding claim 28; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said one or more print files comprise a single print file, said print file defining: a number of modifiable text elements, a number of modifiable image elements and layout attributes of said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text*

for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 29; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files are text-based (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system for arranging text for label printing includes a form program coupled to an interface."* column 1, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 31; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said application is further configured to: combine descriptor terms with file-specific information wherein said descriptor terms distinguish data in said print files between a number of text elements, a number of image elements, and layout attributes corresponding to said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In*

particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

7. **Claims 35-41 & 43** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 35; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose wherein said print device prints said optical disc label only if said data in said print files comprises valid data.

Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print device prints said optical disc label only if said data in said print files comprises valid data (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Leinhos '813 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said print device

prints said optical disc label only if said data in said print files comprises valid data as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 34.

Regarding claim 36; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said application is configured to validate said data against a schema (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Regarding claim 37; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files comprise: a content file defining a number of modifiable text elements and a number of modifiable image elements included in said optical disc label and a layout file defining modifiable layout attributes of said text and image elements (*"The format parameters include an array corresponding to a layout of the form. The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The*

file is printed to the form. More specifically, in accordance with one embodiment, a text selection may be received by duplicating text highlighted in an initial application file. An intermediate application file may be used to modify the textual data. In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface." column 1, lines 49-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 38; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said content file and said layout file are named in a manner that allows said processor to distinguish between said content file and said layout file (*"Next, at step 128, the label program 28 formats the third application file to conform to the format parameters. The third application file may be formatted by creating a table or similar structure of cells corresponding to the array of the format parameters, which corresponds to the layout of the label sheet 42. Formatting may also include setting the paper size to match that of the label, setting the proper margins, and the like. The array of the label sheet 42, margins, and other formatting information may be hard coded for a particular type of label or may be received with the other format parameters at state 114. Alternatively, the formatting information for a variety of label sheets may be hard coded into the label program 28 and the type of label sheet 42 received at state 114."* column 7, lines 40-53).

Regarding claim 39; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said processor automatically modifies said layout attributes to adapt to a particular optical disc (*"At state 116, a font select dialog box of the predefined processes 26 is displayed. From the font select dialog box, the user*

may change the font, font size, style, or other attributes of the text. Upon receipt of a font selection, the font select branch of state 116 returns to state 114. Upon receipt of a print or new document command, the print/new document branch of state 114 leads to step 118." column 6, lines 52-58).

Regarding claim 40; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said one or more print files comprise a single print file, said print file defining: a number of modifiable text elements associated with said optical disc label, a number of modifiable image elements associated with said optical disc label; and layout attributes of said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other*

types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 41; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said print files are text-based (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system for arranging text for label printing includes a form program coupled to an interface."* column 1, lines 48-50).

Regarding claim 43; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said application is further configured to: combine descriptor terms with file-specific information wherein said descriptor terms distinguish data in said print files between a number of text elements, a number of image elements, and layout attributes corresponding to said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other*

types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

8. **Claims 45 & 46** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 44 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 45; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 does not expressly disclose means for parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data.

Leinhos '813 discloses means for parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Leinhos '813 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding means for parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 44.

Regarding claim 46; Leinhos '813 discloses wherein said means for creating said print files comprises: means for combining descriptor terms with file-specific information wherein said descriptor terms distinguish data in said print files between a number of text elements, a number of image elements, and layout attributes corresponding to said text and image elements (*"The application program 22 may include one or more associated files 24 that are opened and closed by the application program. The application program 22 may also include predefined processes 26 such as copy and paste routines and formatting facilities. A label program 28 for arranging text for label printing in accordance with the present invention may be stored in a preference file 30 of the application program 22. The label program 28 may be stored as a macro, a routine, or the like. Preferably the label program 28 is operable to access the predefined processes 26."* column 3, lines 57-67). See also (*"In response to a request to change an attribute of the textual data, such as the font, an attribute interface is displayed on a monitor. In response to an attribute selection, the selected attribute of the text is modified. Additionally, the interface from which the format parameters are selected may be displayed on the monitor for*

selection. The interface may be a dialog box of a graphical user interface. Important technical advantages of the present invention include an improved method and system for arranging text for label printing. In particular, the invention allows a user to print labels from electronically-available text or other types of data without having to retype the text or to use time-consuming copy and paste routines." column 1, lines 63-67 thru column 2, lines 1-3).

9. **Claim 48** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 47 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 48; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose a processor readable medium further comprising instructions for: parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data.

Leinhos '813 discloses a processor readable medium further comprising instructions for: parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data (*"The form program receives the format parameters from the interface and formats an application file to conform to the format parameters. The formatted file includes a table of cells corresponding to the array. Each data block is transferred to a cell of the table in the file. The file is printed to the form."* column 1, lines 53-59).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Leinhos '813 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates generally to arranging data in a computing device, and more particularly to an improved system for, and method of, arranging text for label printing."* Leinhos '813 at column 1, lines 5-7).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding a processor readable medium further comprising instructions for: parsing said data in said print files for valid data wherein said printed content is printed only if said data in said print files is valid data as taught by Leinhos '813.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to eliminate and reduce the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs (*"In accordance with the present invention, a system and method of arranging text or other type of data for printing onto a label or other type of form is provided that substantially eliminates and reduces the disadvantages and problems associated with prior label printing programs."* Leinhos '813 at column 5, lines 1-2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Leinhos '813 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 47.

4. **Claim 9** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Lenz et al. (US 2003/0090712 A1 hereinafter, Lenz '712.

Regarding claim 9; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML).

Lenz '712 discloses wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) (*"In one aspect, the invention provides for a printer with an embedded network hybrid client/server that uses standard networking technologies such as OPC, JAVA, and XML*

(extensible Markup Language) to eliminate or reduce the need for developing drivers that are operating system and printer specific." page 2, paragraph 0015).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Lenz '712 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates to identification cards. In particular, the present invention relates to printers which are used to print identification cards."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0003).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) as taught by Lenz '712.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to provide full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example (*"Further, the printer provides full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0004).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Lenz '712 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

10. **Claim 20** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 12 above, and further in view of Lenz '712.

Regarding claim 20; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML).

Lenz '712 discloses wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) (*"In one aspect, the invention provides for a printer with an embedded network hybrid client/server that uses standard networking technologies such as OPC, JAVA, and XML (extensible Markup Language) to eliminate or reduce the need for developing drivers that are operating system and printer specific."* page 2, paragraph 0015).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Lenz '712 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates to identification cards. In particular, the present invention relates to printers which are used to print identification cards."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0003).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) as taught by Lenz '712.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to provide full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example (*"Further, the printer provides full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity*

transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example." Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0004).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Lenz '712 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

11. **Claim 30** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 29 above, and further in view of Lenz '712.

Regarding claim 30; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML).

Lenz '712 discloses wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) (*"In one aspect, the invention provides for a printer with an embedded network hybrid client/server that uses standard networking technologies such as OPC, JAVA, and XML (extensible Markup Language) to eliminate or reduce the need for developing drivers that are operating system and printer specific."* page 2, paragraph 0015).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Lenz '712 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates to identification cards. In particular, the present invention relates to printers which are used to print identification cards."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0003).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) as taught by Lenz '712.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to provide full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of

information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example (*"Further, the printer provides full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0004).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Lenz '712 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 29.

12. **Claim 42** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as applied to claim 34 above, and further in view of Leinhos '813.

Regarding claim 42; Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 as modified does not expressly disclose wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML).

Lenz '712 discloses wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) (*"In one aspect, the invention provides for a printer with an embedded network hybrid client/server that uses standard networking technologies such as OPC, JAVA, and XML (extensible Markup Language) to eliminate or reduce the need for developing drivers that are operating system and printer specific."* page 2, paragraph 0015).

Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 are combinable with Lenz '712 because they are from same field of endeavor of printer systems (*"The present invention relates to identification cards. In particular, the present invention relates to printers which are used to print identification cards."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0003).

At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the printer system as taught by Kim '977 by adding wherein said print files are created in Extensible Markup Language (XML) as taught by Lenz '712.

The motivation for doing so would have been because it is advantageous to provide full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example (*"Further, the printer provides full duplex communications to an application resident on the host computer for secure encoding of information from the host to a data media on the card e.g. magnetic stripe, proximity transceiver memory, smart card memory or a microcontroller, for example."* Lenz '712 at page 1, paragraph 0004).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Kim '977 and Leinhos '813 with Lenz '712 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 42.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARCUS T. RILEY whose telephone number is (571)270-1581. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30-5:00, est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Marcus T. Riley
Assistant Examiner
Art Unit 2625

TWYLER L. HASKINS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER